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The Eastern Poultryman.

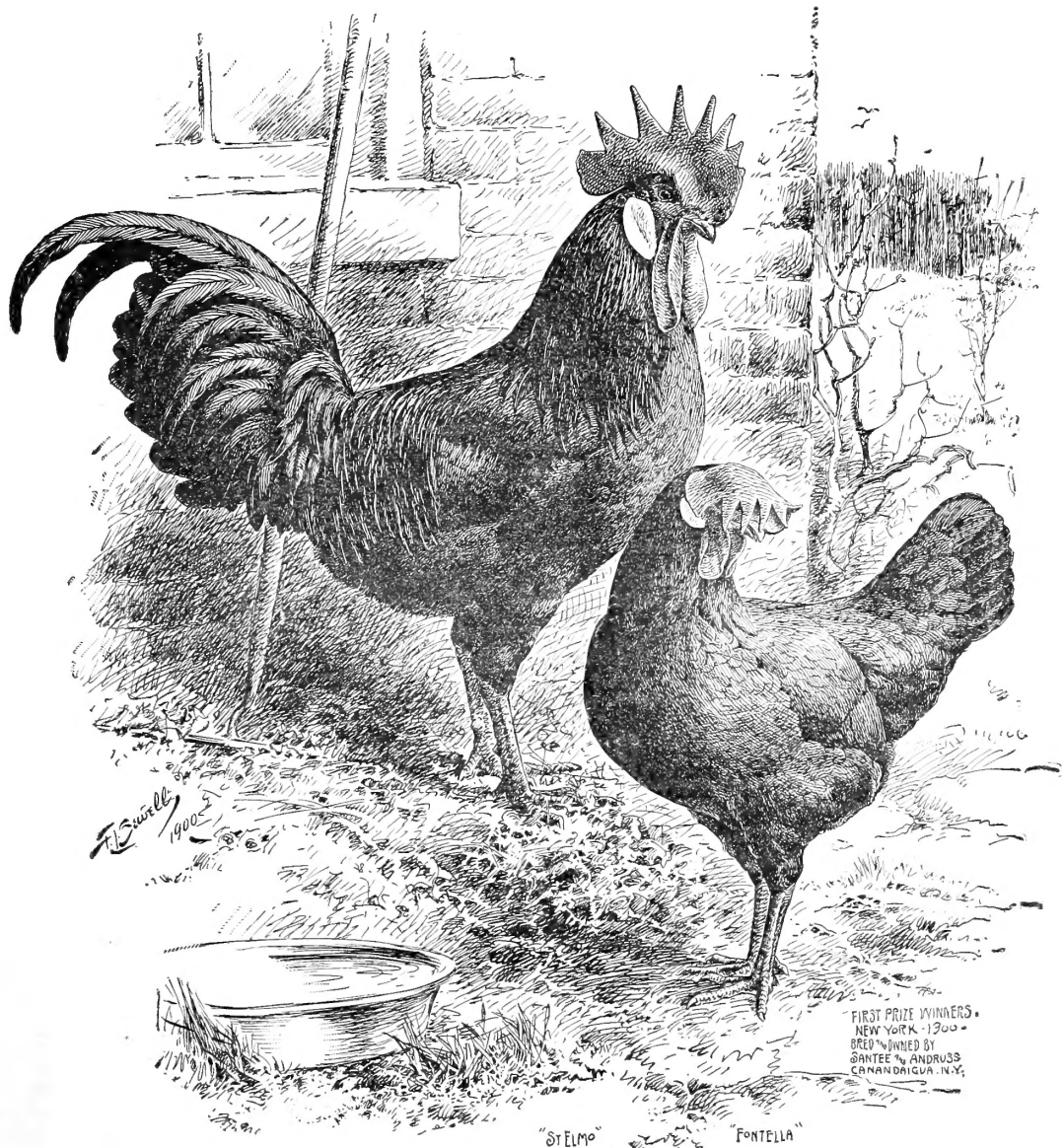
ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol 3.

Freeport, Maine, May, 1902.

No. 9.



BLACK MINORCAS.

Bargains in Advertising Space

A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION GIVEN WITH EACH ORDER.

\$1.00 pays for a 40-word Business Card, 4 months.

\$2.00 pays for One inch, 3 months.

\$5.00 pays for Two inches, 4 months.

START YOUR AD. NOW FOR THE EGG SEASON.
Place it in the Eastern Poultryman for Business.

We cultivate a fertile field, and advertisers who sow their seed therein will reap a harvest.

Cash must accompany orders as above. Write for estimates on larger space or longer time.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

SHOWS THE HEN THAT LAID THE EGG.

Ideal
Trap Nests are
Reliable and
Convenient.



Ideal
Trap Nests are
Simple and
Inexpensive.

The Trap Nest that you have been waiting for.

Circulars free. Frank O. Wellcome, Box 74, Yarmouth, Me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

The Beauty Breed. Line bred, 10 years.
Always winners.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Best Western strain.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES

Direct from the originators.

DARK BRAHMAS

Extra fine. 30 years experience breeding
show birds.

All stock sold strictly on approval. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.

J. W. MORSE, Box 74, EPPING, N. H.

WOODWARD'S BARRED ROCKS ARE WINNERS.

At Nashua:

1, 2, 3, Cockerel.
1, 2, 3, Pullets.
1 Pen, 2, cock.
2, hen.

Seventy-Five Pullets & Cockerels

for sale at "live and let live" prices. EGGS FOR
HATCHING, \$3.00 per setting, from the best matings
I ever owned.

At Boston:

in hot competition, on two
entries, won 2d pullet,
5th cockerel, and two
specials.

J. H. Woodward, Box 34, Dunstable, Mass.

EGGS from pens
headed by my win-
ning males.
\$2.00 per 13.

PEACOCK

THE BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST
OF KENT'S HILL, MAINE.

EGGS from pens
containing my win-
ning females.
\$2.00 per 13.

Won more prizes on Barred Rocks at the Maine State Show than any other exhibitor
in Barred Rock Class.

winning 1, hen, 2, cockerel in Open Class; 3, cock, 1, hen, 1, cockerel, 2, 4 and 5, pullets in Maine
Class; also 7 specials. Stock for sale. Agents for PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS and Humphrey
Bone Cutters at special prices. A good hatch guaranteed.

DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES ALSO BRED TO LAY AND WIN.

BUFF WYANDOTTES WHITE

I will sell a limited number of eggs for hatching from my pen of BUFF WYANDOTTES, which is headed by 1st prize cock at Lewiston Show, and containing 1st prize pullet at same show, \$1.00 per 13. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from a very fine pen, \$1.00 per 13.

POLAND POULTRY FARM,

R. L. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

POLAND, MAINE.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY.

2d Cockerel, Boston, 1901, 1st Cockerel
Boston, 1902, head my yards. 5 firsts, 2 seconds and
special Fitchburg, 1902, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Boston
1902 on two entries, and many others. First cockerel,
Manchester, 1902, for sale cheap. A few eggs for sale at
\$3 per 13. Orders booked now.

JULIAN W. PHILLIPS, South Framingham,
Mass.

BUFF LEGHORNS

AT BOSTON, JANUARY, 1902.

1st on Cock, 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th on
Hens, 6th on Cockerel, 4th and 5th on
Pullets, and Special for 2d best Display.
Special for Best Cock and 4 Hens.
Special for best colored female (twenty
competing).

At Peabody Sept., 1901, 3 Firsts.

Reading, Sept., 1901, 1 First, 3 Seconds.

Malden, Dec., 1901, 3 Firsts, 1 Third and Special

Beverly, Jan., 1902, 3 First, 2 Seconds, 1 Third,
and Special.

Lynn, Jan., 1902, 4 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 3 Thirds.

Manchester, N. H., Jan., 1902, 4 Firsts, 2
Seconds, 1 Third.

My pullets lay under 5 months old. 10
Nice Cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15
Write for circular.

JOSIAH FITZ 4TH,

1 GEORGE STREET,

LYNN, MASS.

Brown's

Pedigreed White Wyandottes.

My breeding pens have trap-nest records from 180
to 218 eggs a year and are of standard quality.
Eggs from best matings, \$1.00 for 13. Correspondence
solicited.

C. M. BROWN, Freeport, Maine.

BOX 506.

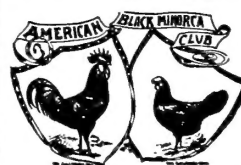
GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS

WHITE WYANDOTTES

All pens mated with choice Hawkin's Cockerels.
Eggs, \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 30, \$6.00 per 100.

W. G. THORNE, R. F. D. Auburn, Maine.
No. 4.

When writing mention this Paper.



Black INORCAS
2d Hen, 2d Pullet, at
Boston, 1902. D.
Brahmas, S. or R.
C., W. or B. Leghorns,
Partridge Cochins,
Black Langshans,
Colored Muscovy
Ducks. Stock cheap

GREENE BROS.

224 Pleasant Street, LEOMINSTER, MASS.

PRESENT SALES, TWO MILLION A WEEK

RIPANS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as wind and Pain in the Stomach,
Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache,
Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat,
Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blisters on
the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep,
Frightful Dreams and all nervous and
Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST ONE
WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

They promptly cure Sick Headache

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver in Men, Women or
Children Ripans Tablets are without a
rival and they now have the largest sale of
any patent medicine in the world.

WANTED

A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not bene-
fit. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents.
may be had of all druggists who are willing
to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit.
They banish pain and prolong life.
One gives relief. Accept no substitute.
Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the packet.
Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce
St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

The Eastern Poultryman.

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Freeport, Maine, May, 1902.

No. 9.

An Interesting Experiment.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

I have just performed an experiment which may be of interest to the readers of the POULTRYMAN although of no practical value, perhaps.

I had a very choice sitting of eggs under one of my sitters. On examining the eggs one evening after they had been in the process of incubation for fourteen days, I discovered that one egg had been pressed so hard against the others that it was considerably indented on one side and several large cracks extended from the indentation. The egg tester also revealed a very lively chick within the shell. What should I do? To leave the egg under the hen would be out of the question for she would annihilate it in less than twenty-four hours, neither could I hardly afford to use a large incubator to hatch one chick. As the matter stood I should probably lose the egg anyway, so I resolved to try an experiment.

Mixing up a sufficient quantity of calcium plaster, I carefully coated the outside of the shell with it and thus made a jacket about one-eighth of an inch thick, but I did not extend this jacket so as to cover the entire shell. On the contrary, the large end of the egg which contains the air cell was not coated at all as that would have suffocated the chick. The egg was then replaced under the hen and developments awaited. When the other eggs commenced to pip, I removed the calcium jacket from my "experiment." Much to my surprise the chick was alive and came out, but was not quite as strong and vigorous as the others. It did well for several days and appeared to be in a fair way to live and "grow up," but alas for human and also chicken expectations! it came to an untimely end by reason of an accident and my experiment was ended.

E. E. PEACOCK.

Keeping Feed Before Them.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

It is a practice with some poultrymen to keep the troughs full of feed, and bins are sometimes arranged for allowing the grain to run out in order to replace that which has been consumed. This is not only extravagant but is an obstacle to egg production, as the hens are induced to eat frequently and soon become very fat. It is also an indication of a desire to avoid the work of feeding, on the part of the poultryman, which is fatal to success. A trough full of corn is a temptation to the hens, and if they are confined in yards and are idle, they will go up to the trough and eat simply because they have nothing to do.

With plenty before them they will not scratch and exercise, and in a short time they cease to lay because of being too fat. Some of the hens will evince their disgust for the grain by refusing to eat it, continued sameness of diet causing sick-

ness, in which case some of the hens become poor. If nothing is given but corn, the hen will sooner or later die, because corn is deficient in mineral matter, and is lacking in the elements necessary to thrive. If a trough is used never keep it full, unless you prefer greater cost of food and smaller profits.

M. H. GRINDLE.

Pleasant Ridge Poultry Farm.

"Quality Not Quantity."

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

I believe it is practicable and pays well for the time invested to mate up small breeding pens whether one is breeding for market or fancy. If breeding for meat and eggs alone the small mating system will enable one to produce cockerels that will improve his stock in any particular point he may desire. Small mating are as a rule the only way the fancier can produce a large number of chicks of high quality. The females for such pens should conform as closely to the "Standard" as possible with the least possible amount of defects, but first, last and all the time use only vigorous, healthy birds that are capable of filling the egg basket. The male bird should be up in quality and one that is "cock of the walk."

I certainly believe by small matings and careful selection almost any desire may be attained.

HARRY C. NUNAN.

Cape Porpoise, Me.

Figure Averages Carefully.

We sometimes see reports of very large average egg yield from flocks of hens. The 200-egg hen as an individual is no longer a wonder. We have no more right to doubt that a hen has laid 200 or more eggs in twelve months than we have to doubt almost any statement that a breeder makes regarding his birds.

Some breeders have waxed indignant over their competitors' claims for exceptionally good layers, and their criticisms are more than broad in suggesting that the claims made are unworthy of credence.

If a battle royal should be waged between the two factions regarding this matter of unreliable individual egg records much truth would doubtless get out and some head get broken on both sides, figuratively speaking.

The breeder who is trying to improve his birds under the individual or trap-nest system has many facts upon which to base his arguments, while his opponent is too often biased by pure assumption of fact.

There have been many inferences drawn regarding the use of trap nests that are merely supposition. The ease with which a man can inflate an egg-record should show any sensible man that another sensible man would not do such a thing. It is not unreasonable to sup-

pose that he is interested in keeping correct records for his own benefit.

The ease with which a breeder can use a few high-scoring specimens as samples of a large flock of disqualified birds from which to sell eggs for hatching, should show us that no sensible man would pursue such a course. We should give him credit for sufficient intelligence to know that such methods would not pay in the long run.

We are in more danger from the difficult and carefully planned methods of shrewd, underhand, designing schemers than we are from tricky methods that are obviously simple.

There is doubtless but little real feeling between the ultra fancier and the utility breeder.

Many prominent fanciers are working along utility lines, and many utility breeders are aiming for the Standard.

It is to be regretted that there seem to be some cases of overdrewn claims and even actual misstatements made by men who represent both of these classes of breeders. We should, however, be exceedingly careful in passing judgment upon the claims made by any man.

We should be very sure that our own information and our own knowledge is sufficiently sound to warrant us in impeaching a man's word, either directly or by implication.

An inaccurate trap nest often has a tendency to underrate the individual egg-record. It does not necessarily inflate it. Eggs laid outside the nests will have the same effect if they have any effect at all.

The arguments of those who oppose the individual record system are in the main unreasonable, and as explained above when strictly applied to actual conditions, will have just the opposite effect from that which they try to show.

The individual record keeper puts down to the credit of the hen the eggs that he knows that she lays. Unknown eggs are marked as odd and do not appear in the individual record, be it large or small.

Those who have sought to give us the impression that all trap nests are inaccurate evidently do not realize, or do not desire us to realize, that such a fault, even when it exists, has no particular bearing upon the large individual egg-records of the poultry-keeper, who understands how to use his nests. Some of these critics are extremely careless of their own reputations when they try to show that nests that are widely used and known to be accurate are unreliable.

I have used trap nests in large numbers for three years or more and have two different kinds in my pens that are accurate. Whatever faults they may possess inaccuracy is not one of them, and my knowledge of them has been gained by personal and daily use.

Now just a word regarding the average egg yields of flocks. If we have a pen of hens and keep a record of the number of eggs laid by that flock for a year we divide the total number of eggs

laid by the number of birds in the flock and thus get the average per hen. Is that it? If we can all do that it seems easy enough, but can we?

Most poultry keepers lose more or less of their birds by death and some are sold from time to time. Unless we maintain the integrity of the entire flock for the whole year there is no way to get the average egg yield of such birds as remain in the pen at the close of the year, unless their individual records are known.

If the eggs laid by the hens that have died and those that have been sold are counted in when figuring the averages of those that were kept through the year we shall have an inflated egg record with a vengeance. It is well not to get careless when figuring averages.

The man who keeps individual egg-records is in a position to give the average egg yield of any number of his birds that, if not correct, will be too low and not too high—a pardonable fault at this time.

If they are not correct it will be because he has failed to credit some individuals with all the eggs that they have laid.

The trap nest is a device that should be taken seriously. It is not a toy to be played with by silly men who are so anxious to get into the trap nest swim that they forget the courtesies of business and the dignity of their own position in their eager haste.

I believe that I have given a fair statement of the case in its general application.

Dishonest men will lie and cheat to make money or to carry their point, no matter which side of this discussion they take. They should not be brought into the argument unless the facts are known in detail, and can be pointed out in such a way as to place the blame right where it belongs without danger of injustice to honest men.—*Commercial Poultry*.

Early History of Buff Leghorns.

Claiming for the Buff Leghorn as we do, both a combination of beauty and utility, we can safely recommend them to our patrons and lovers of poultry. Contrary to the general belief Buff Leghorns do not come from a cross, known as Buff Cochins or Brown Leghorns as rumored by our brother fanciers. They are a distinct breed. They were originated in England thirteen years ago. Some of our brother fanciers have made importations from there. No new variety has ever come along so fast or taken a stronger hold on the admiration of fanciers as well as utility breeders, for they certainly have in them the elements which measure up to the highest standard of excellence for both fancier and farmer. They will prove their own merits of all or more than has ever been claimed for them.

First, they are the handsomest of all the Leghorn family. Second, while in general characteristics, similar to other varieties of Leghorns, they are superior in some respects. Third, the characteristic of the variety which will strongly recommend them to breeders, is their extreme hardiness, especially when young. They come to maturity very young. I have had several cockerels crowing when six weeks old.

They are great layers of large white eggs that are unequaled for their size. I had kept an egg record of my Buff Leghorn pullets, they laying as high as 200 eggs in twelve months, of which they hold their own record.

I have had the Asiatic breed, which

only laid 98 eggs in the twelve months. The Buff will out-lay all the Asiatics. They are small eaters, and bear confinement well, and are good foragers when allowed to run.

The Buffs are here to stay, and are mortgage lifters. If there is a mortgage on your farm you will make no mistake in purchasing a few settings of eggs from good stock and start raising Buff Leghorns. The demand for Buffs is increasing every day. They are very stylish, and have the most beautiful buff color, which presents a handsome appearance which, when seen on a green lawn, makes them favorites with most people. They draw attention wherever they are shown.—*Daniel Wagner, Niles, Ill.*

Toulouse Geese.

These geese are much more profitable than the common ones, being the largest of the goose tribe. The mature pure bred birds sometimes weigh fifty pounds per pair. They have dark slate colored necks and heads, while the breast is a light gray and the under part of the body white.

This branch of the poultry business is somewhat neglected in most parts of this country and offers good returns.

Geese should have a pasture of their own and a fence three and one-half feet high will confine the Toulouse. A piece of swamp or marsh land that is worthless for anything else is an ideal place for them, but an old worn-out field or pasture on the upland will do very well if plenty of water and some shade is provided for them. They are great foragers and must have plenty of green stuff and prefer bulky food to grain. After they are grown they do well the entire summer on just grass and water. During winter feed some grain and plenty of chopped vegetables, cabbage, clover, hay, etc. In buying geese it is well to get well mated old ones, and although they naturally pair, three geese may be kept with one male. As the old geese are better mothers, their eggs produce stronger goslings and the young are always in demand in the market, it pays to keep the old birds for breeding for many years, as long as they are active and vigorous.

In February or March the old goose will be seen carrying bits of straw around in her bill with which to make a nest. If she is put in a large box or roomy coop until she lays, she will usually return to deposit the rest of her eggs. It seldom pays to give the eggs to hens as they do not seem to succeed as well in raising goslings as the old geese themselves.

Goslings should be fed regularly on a mixture of ground oats, corn meal and wheat bran, moistened with milk or water, also some cooked and mashed turnips and potatoes, with some scraps of meat occasionally. After grass comes they will require very little other food. In cold weather, warm the drinking water for the little ones to prevent cramps, and do not allow them water to swim in until they become feathered out, as they are easily chilled. Provide a warm, dry place for them at night. Young geese should be penned up to fatten about two weeks before selling. Feed three times a day on bran, corn meal and ground oats, scalded. Also feed chopped clover once a day.—*Poultry Investigator*.

Fowls are good economizers on the farm. They destroy a large number of insects and utilize much that would otherwise go to waste.

Personal Mention.

Our readers who are interested in choice farm stock should note the advertisement of the Hillside Farms, Greenville, Me., where the finest strains of registered Guernsey Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire and Ohio Improved Chester Swine are bred. They offer some choice young stock at reasonable prices and strictly guarantee satisfaction in every sale. Their Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are of choice strains and bred for fancy points as well as utility. Every department of the farms is run on honest principles and our readers are assured of honorable treatment when their orders are placed with Hillside Farms.

Bargains in Black and White Minorcas are offered by L. D. Clark, Apalachin, N. Y., in his advertisement (Breeder's Card). His stock is first-class in every respect and pleases his customers.

The tenth edition of Lambert's Pointers has been received. As usual it is full of interesting information and will be sent free to all applicants. Address D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I.

Hammond's Slug Shot is unequaled as an insecticide for Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, Squash Beetles, Cut Worms, Rose Bugs, Caterpillars and Canker Worms. Order it from your seedsman and be prepared to meet the insect enemies of plant life. See advt. elsewhere in this paper.

Fresh water every day.

Don't allow sour food about.

Plenty of shade is good for fowls,

Sandy soil is best for the poultry run.

Geese can be handled so as to pay well.

Many are now depending on trap nest records.

Over-fat hens lay small eggs and but few of them.

Don't allow children or dogs to frighten the hens.

Sell or use ill shaped eggs; they are not fit for incubation.

Feed regularly; give the hens good food and they will pay.

Hen lice can not live where the houses are kept clean and well disinfected.

Fowls roosting in a house built in a mud hole are mighty liable to be troubled with roup.

Fowls tire of single diet and will soon become sick if it is persisted in, no matter what it is.

A varied diet prevents the clogging of the digestive apparatus and helps keep the appetite keen.

Don't try to hatch eggs from stock that have been laying all winter. Use only the spring layers and the result will be much more satisfactory.

Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are relieved by a gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth with a tumblerful of sweetened water.

Never omit to keep a record of the product of the poultry yards. A showing of what is done there is sure to make converts to poultry keeping.

Keep your hen house cool during the hot months but avoid drafts. Roosting in a draft has sent many a promising youngster to an untimely grave.

Sweaty and dirty hands stop the pores of the eggs and may also impart deleterious odors when such eggs are returned to the incubator heat.

A Peculiar Experience.

One of our subscribers sends us an interesting letter showing something of the dishonesty that is sometimes practiced at the poultry shows. He also has a good word for one of our advertisers, and the quality of stock he sends out.

Editor Eastern Poultryman;—

I must say that I like your paper well and have had a peculiar experience out of an advertisement that was inserted by one of your Maine fanciers last fall and during the early part of the winter I kept debating in my mind the question of purchasing a pen of Barred Rocks. Finally I settled on the purchase and whether by luck, chance or anything you like to call it, my choice fell on one of your advertisers with the result that I never received such good treatment in all my life from a poultryman. I made the purchase and arranged to exhibit them (a cockerel and three pullets) at the show held here by the Montreal Poultry Association, from the 6th to the 10th, January, 1902. I never doubted for a moment that I would simply get taken in. Had I known the seller it would have been different but he was an entire stranger to me and I had simply your paper as a guide and it was only in December of 1900, that I had been most deliberately cheated by the associate editor of a poultry paper published in New York State.

This man lives somewhere in Rhode Island and I sent him \$7 for a White Wyandotte cockerel and pullet. After I had written for them many times, long after he received the money they came and bitter was my disappointment to find them worth not more than 50 cents each. I returned them but had to guarantee to the Express Co. the return charges and finally had to pay with the result that I lost \$12.50 less \$1.00 which was allowed me by the Express Co. who sold the pair in Phenix, R. I., after return for the \$1.00. I tried to get the man to return my \$7.00 but he was not honest enough for that. I also wrote to the editor and owner of the paper out of which I found the man's advertisement, but though I enclosed an American stamp for a reply he never even acknowledged my letter.

Now, from my experience, you must have a vastly superior class of advertisers and I must thank you for the fact that it was out of the "EASTERN POULTRYMAN" that I selected the advertisement of a fancier from whom I have received the most honorable and upright treatment that any man could possibly expect. Instead of receiving less than I paid for I received a great deal more.

Returning to the pen of Barred Rocks purchased from E. E. Peacock of Kent's Hill, Maine, to whom I refer as having treated me so well, they arrived on the first morning of the show and unfortunately perhaps, they were pronounced by one of the judges to be the three best B. Rock pullets in the show room. This became known and it was not long till the cockerel disappeared from the show coop and could not be found until a long search had made and he was stowed away in somebody's shipping coop in an out of the way corner. He was put back and the next thing the three pullets are taken and after a long and diligent search they were found stowed away in the same manner. No doubt the villain's object was to break up the pen (the same birds could compete for the pen prizes, one male and three females here.) Nothing daunted, the thief next takes away the best pullet and she never was recovered.

She bore a leg band number 25 and I searched every Barred Rock female in the show room and there was not one with a leg band, brass, number 25. That night the infamous thief stole the next best pullet bearing leg band number 21 and strange to say had put into the coop an old hen which might pass for a pullet. This hen had on the leg band which the first stolen pullet had. He, the thief, evidently thought to lull suspicion and thought to draw the wool over our eyes by putting one of his old hens in to replace one of the pullets. At any rate the thief kept my two best pullets and I have his old hen as a memento of his treacherous and traitorous conduct. All indications up to the present point strongly to one contemptible cur who up till then professed the greatest friendship for me. He is a being that would put the deeds of Ananias in the shade and comes nearest to Judas Iscariot that could possibly be met with. He was determined to win the prizes himself and he determined to steal even, to accomplish his object. However, even in spite of the theory and blackguardism of a competitor, the remaining pullet won first prize and the cockerel third. When a sneak thief who boasts of spending hundreds of dollars in buying Barred Rocks has to steal a competitor's pullets in order that his own birds might win it shows that the stolen birds were of good quality and had to be gotten rid of before the thief's birds bought of the best breeders of the States could win.

I must say, too, that in purchasing eggs this spring from Mr. Peacock he has given me as good treatment and all this from taking an advertiser out of your paper. Wishing you success I am,

Yours truly,

J. P. CULLEN.

Montreal, Canada.

The Road To Failure.

Of instruction how to succeed in the poultry business there is no lack, for this subject has been treated from every possible view-point. Instructions regarding how to fail in this business do not seem necessary because there is no use in trying to deny the fact, that failures are plentiful and not hard to find.

Very often we learn how to succeed by knowing what has brought failure to others. If we will stop to think why it is that so many fail we may be able to avoid the stumbling block which has been enough to cause others to fall by the way and drop out of the list of poultry-breeders.

In another place we have pointed out that the beginner often expects too much at first. These often fail because they have not reached the high mark they aimed at with the first shot. It is well to aim high, but to get discouraged because the first shot fails to reach the mark is usually about the first obstacle the beginner finds.

Another reason why many fall out is that they do not find customers for eggs and stock the first time they offer them for sale. This should not be expected. The man who buys very naturally prefers to buy of the breeder who has had some experience. No one should expect to make a profit on his business the first year. If he pays expenses the first year he is doing well.

Every poultry-breeder in this country who has a wide reputation will bear us out in saying that there was a time during the first three years he was en-

gaged in the business when he began to doubt whether he would succeed. These breeders had the courage and the persistence necessary to stand to their colors and in the end they came off victorious.

Another step on the road to failure is trying to save money in the purchase of eggs and stock. The beginner asks breeders to name their lowest price, and they do so, fully intending to give value for the money received, and doing so, if they get the order. If it is eggs the cheap ones never come from the prize winners, when the breeders make two or more prices. The beginner argues that from the cheapest eggs he may get some very good birds, and the argument is good, for from 100 eggs from the poorest pen of a noted breeder it is not rare to get some birds that are as good as any that might have come from the best pen in the country. But these eggs are from pens containing fowls which have some defect in the eye of the breeder, and unfortunately defects descend as readily as perfection and even more readily.

Lacking experience the beginner is not able to differentiate between the good and bad and concludes that he can sell eggs cheaper and sell all he gets. If he finds customers he discovers at the end of the season that they are dissatisfied because their chicks are not as good as they should be. This is a long step on the road to failure. The best advertisement any breeder can have is a satisfied customer. The worst one a customer who has a grievance.

Dissatisfaction among customers leads to dissatisfaction in the beginner with his own birds. This cools his enthusiasm and breeds neglect, and is the beginning of the end. It is all down hill after that and before very long the pure-breds are turned out to make their own way and another failure is scored.

There can be no doubt about the stability of the poultry business. It is as firmly founded as any industry on earth. There are hundreds of examples to prove that persistent, painstaking effort leads up the hill of success, but no one should go into the poultry business expecting it to build itself up without being pushed. It is a business that pays for all the care put into it no matter how much that may be. It is the best business open to the man or woman who has a small capital. It is a business that can be carried to a successful issue with a small place and little money, but economy in buying foundation stock is the very first step on the road to failure.

One poultryman in Illinois, whom we know intimately, began with no land and but little money. He now owns a big farm, thousands of fowls of every kind and at the time this is written is selling eggs and stock at the rate of hundreds of dollars each week, his orders amounting to as much as \$300 in one day recently. He started right and stuck to it. That is the secret of success and all there is to it. — *Commercial Poultry.*

Do not wait for the drinking vessels to become empty, but replenish frequently. Water soon becomes stale, especially if it stands where the sun shines upon it.

The dust-bath to the fowl is what the wash-bowl is to the individual. With the dust-bath the hen cleanses her body; she uses it also for exercise. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best method of ridding herself of lice.

The Practical Worth of the Buff Leghorns.

The practical worth of the Buff Leghorn is a subject that I am very glad to take up, for the interest of this popular breed. There is no question as to their being as large an egg producer as any breed in existence, that is conceded by all. Possibly some may think they do their best in the early spring and summer, and in our warm climates. But let me say to the reader that I have never found their equal as egg producers in this northern climate where I live, and I have handled nearly all the different varieties of fowls.

For two years in succession I have had to put my birds in winter quarters the middle of November, and keep them housed until after the middle of March, and they have laid not only well, but splendidly all winter long. When you consider the cold climate these birds are bred and raised in, it speaks volumes for their laying qualities. Properly handled they are par excellence as a winter layer.

When spring comes we all want eggs to set. The Buff Leghorns are still laying and do not become broody like our larger birds. I am well aware that some do not consider the Leghorn a first class table fowl, but they do have a large proportion of breast meat that is very fine grained, and you will find it costs less to produce a pound of Leghorn meat than a pound of our larger breeds, and one reason for this is they are the very best of foragers, and being the best of foragers makes them one of, if not the healthiest breeds of fowls in existence. I have never heard of a breeder that kept Buff Leghorns complain of having a lot of sick fowls, and I think one reason of this is on account of their activity, and that activity, gentlemen, means eggs. I have had Buff Leghorn pullets lay at four months old, and keep right at it during the winter, taking the cost into consideration that it took to put her on a paying basis (so to speak) one can readily see she had paid for herself long before winter started.

The male Buff Leghorn will average in weight from five to six pounds. Some will even exceed that.

The female will average between four and five, and by a little selection one could readily increase the above weights if he desired to do so. A fact I wish to impress thoroughly on the mind of the reader before I leave the subject of the Buff Leghorn as an egg producer, is that all of our large cities poultry plants are stocked with Leghorns, one variety or another, and they sell eggs during the winter as well as summer. Now if they were not good winter layers, good reader, do not think for a moment that they would be kept. So much for the Buff Leghorns from a strictly market standpoint.

Now, there is another side that I wish to speak about, which is the fancy. That same flock of Buff Leghorns mentioned above can be made to yield a splendid income, other than for meat and eggs at market prices, by grading and selecting them so as to sell to the fancier for exhibition purposes. That there is a demand, and a large one, for strictly high class specimens of this breed I am certain. In fact, with me I have never been able to raise enough to supply the demand I have had. There is no danger of over supplying this demand, as the more people get interested in this breed the more they advertise it, consequently, the demand is ever on the increase.

To the breeder endeavoring to breed his

flock up to meet the requirements of the demand of the fancier, several things must be borne in mind. Principally among these is shape. Don't sacrifice shape for any other section. First of all we must have Leghorns in shape, or we only have them in name. If we lose the shape, color comes next, and to the breeder that is able to produce a fine golden buff, combined with good shape, there awaits a nice snug income for him.

In my experience in the show room I have noticed very carefully the strong and weak points prominent in the different strains. Few there are that have the rich golden buff called for by the standard. Some have shaftness showing in nearly every feather or every bird exhibited, otherwise splendid specimens. This is especially true of females. Other strains of females will show whipped tails to a large extent, running through the flock, aside from that they are fine specimens. Some are too pale in leg coloring, while others are poor in comb. All of our best breeders are trying to do away with these imperfections, and each show season has so far seen an advancement made over former years, and the market poultryman is just the person to make these improvements, as he is generally in a position to raise a large flock of pullets, much larger than the average fancier, and thereby has a larger choice to select his best from for the next year's breeding.

In the male birds exhibited of late years there are several very distinct types, some are away to large, more like Minorcas than Leghorns, having the large comb of that breed, and strange to say, those extra large Leghorns are pretty sure to carry their tails too high. It would be all very nice if we could increase the size of our Leghorns and still hold to the type, but I doubt if it will be done successfully for some years to come.

Then we have another class of Buff Leghorn males that are devoid of undercolor whatever. To produce the color demanded by the standard these birds are practically worthless on opening their wings or tail. Though they may be clear buff, they are far from the correct shade that you must have to breed from. It is more grey buff in wing and tail than anything else I can think of at present.

Another class of males we frequently see are those having a nice, even color, clear in wing and tail, but as soon as you get close enough to inspect them carefully they have a brickly cast, a dead buff, as I term it, and a distinct lacing in hackle and saddle. That stamp of a bird is pretty apt to be coarse in body with a short, stubby tail, but very well spread.

There are strains shown today that are practically free from these defects, and they are the ones that do the winning.

There is another stamp or type of Buff Leghorn seen that are splendid all over until you come to length of shank. They are a trifle to short. I look to see this remedied in a few seasons. It can be done, and the color and shape that these birds generally have, preserved. The breeder of this class of Buff Leghorns will be in a class by himself, and I dare say it will be done. Who dare say anything is impossible nowadays?

I am in receipt of letters every day from breeders and beginners wanting absolutely clear buff birds. They seem to think that if the specimen is clear in wing and tail that is all to be desired. If they would lay more stress on evenness of surface and under color, they would get nearer to what would do them the most good as breeders. I consider evenness of

color the most important section to have on a Buff Leghorn. I do not object to having some light or dark in tail and wings, as those specimens come nearer producing the perfect bird than one that is absolutely clear, unless the clear bird is of the correct quality of buff, and there is quality in buff color the same as in any other.

It may be of interest to some to know that although my winners at New York the past few years were simply grand specimens of the breed. The ones that were clear in wings and tail were slightly uneven in surface color, and those that showed some dark in tail and wings were the one shade fellows from head to tail. I simply mention the above as it may be of interest to some that have read about my stock and have been unable to see it.

In closing this article let me emphasize the point I make. In selecting the male Buff Leghorn to head your pens have him as near one shade as it is possible to get in surface color, and don't worry about a little light or dark in tail and wings.

I wish to say a word also for the American Buff Leghorn Club. Join the club. It will do you and the breed a lot of good. We have no factions or set, the benefits are for us all. The organization is in a healthy condition, and we wish to keep it so by having every breeder of Buff Leghorns in America as a member. Send your name and \$1 for dues to Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., and become a member at once.—*Harry M. Lamson of Watertown, N. Y.*

The Buff Leghorn.

Perhaps no variety of Buff Leghorns has attracted the attention of fanciers as has the Buff Leghorns. They are the largest of the Leghorn family; layers of large white eggs, and will equal any variety as layers. As a table fowl they are far ahead of other Leghorn varieties; often you will find cockerels weighing six and seven pounds. They are very rapid growers, and are plump while young, making excellent broilers.

For beauty they cannot be surpassed, with their beautiful golden buff plumage. What will you find more beautiful than a flock of buff Leghorns on a green lawn?

Buff color is a very hard color to breed, nearly all judges having different ideas on what the right shade of buff should be, some preferring a darker shade, others a lighter shade, while in the East the light shade of buff seems to be the favorite.

Buff color has a tendency to grow lighter with age. The so-called solid buff colored cockerels you will not find to be so pure in color when they are cocks. You are very apt to find light in wings and tail.

Take a good buff cockerel with chestnut or bronze or strong color of buff in wings and tail, mated to good buff females, and you have a pen that you will get some good show birds from, and some culs, but all varieties throw them.

A great deal in having good birds lies in the fact that you must give them good care and attention from the start, and this surely can not be over done. Give them plenty of shade in the summer time, and a warm house in the winter, and they will prove to be a fowl of utility and beauty.

By all means, if you are a breeder of Buff Leghorns, join the American Buff Leghorn Club, and help push this grand fowl to the front. The Club is going to issue a fine catalogue, telling all of the many grand qualities of this most popular variety.—*F. E. Olson, Galva, Ill.*

Rearing Early Ducklings.

The increased attention that is being bestowed on poultry keeping has hardly extended to the rearing of ducks, says a writer in *Western Poultry News*. These are still found on comparatively few farms, and where they are to be seen are generally small and undersized and allowed to feed and house themselves as best they can. Hardly any attempt is made, except in regular duck growing districts, to hatch young ducklings, so that they can be ready early in the year and realize the high prices that are to be obtainable. Yet ducks are most profitable stock, requiring but little care and attention. Young birds, hatched last March, mated with a two-year-old drake, and housed in a dry, well-ventilated place, should now be laying well. The floor of the house must be well covered with straw or peat moss, changed fairly often. Damp is detrimental to ducks when sleeping, though it is usually thought that there is no necessity to keep them dry.

Duck eggs are valuable at this time. The Aylesbury and Pekin duck rearers sometimes pay as much as two dollars a dozen for eggs in the early winter. The stock for laying must have a warm breakfast of meal, the same as the ordinary fowls. They must have a feed of grain at sunset, good oats or buckwheat, but not corn. They must then be shut up for the night, or they will probably drop their eggs about; in the water, perhaps, if they have access to a pond, or out in the fields where they cannot be found. Geese must not be kept in the same house with ducks, or they will most likely eat the ducks' eggs. A little meat will often bring the ducks to lay.

Incubators are not in common use in the duck districts, though they are most useful for the hatching of early ducks. In some parts artificial hatching is almost entirely adopted, with most satisfactory results. Ducks themselves are poor sitters and mothers, so, if the natural method is followed, it is advisable to put the eggs under hens. The young ducks require very little brooding. When they are a few days old, two or three broods can be given to one hen. They should be left with the hen quietly, after they are hatched, until they are quite dry and can stand strongly on their legs. The first food consists of chopped hard-boiled egg, mixed either with coarse oatmeal or with an equal quantity of stale bread crumbs. They should be fed about every two hours. After the fourth day boiled rice and finely chopped meat is given. A small quantity of grit must be added to the soft food. Water is given in shallow dishes. If there is no grass run, green food, such as lettuce or cut grass, should be provided. The young birds must be fed the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. They will soon become used to feeding by candle or lamp light. At the end of a month the diet is usually changed to barley meal and tallow greaves mixed, given three times a day, until the ducklings are from eight to ten weeks old, when they ought to be fit for market. The average weight of Pekins or Aylesbury ducklings at that age is from seven to nine pounds a couple. When killed they do not require special shaping, but if packed tightly they assume the flat form usually seen. The shed or house in which the young birds are reared must be dry and warm, as they then grow and fatten quicker.

Properly managed the rearing of

young ducks offers no special difficulty. The ordinary householder or cottager, who has a small garden, would find that there is no need of a pond for the ducks to swim in, and that a brood of ducklings would not only do his garden good by eating the slugs and mischievous insects, but would be a welcome addition to the table. Though large numbers of ducks are reared in some districts, they can be brought up equally well in other neighborhoods, and in a very limited space. They can be kept in large numbers, more easily than chickens, and do not suffer so much from over-crowding. Some professional duck growers often have as many as two hundred ducks in a space of twelve feet square.

For young ducks it is a good plan to sprinkle some coarse oatmeal on their drinking water pans. Some rearers give bran mixed with the liquid in which greaves have been boiled; they also do not give water to drink oftener than twice a day after the ducklings are five weeks old, removing the dish after they all had a good drink. Some people use for green food clover or cabbage chopped up into small pieces where it is procurable, and others use no green stuff at all, which is a mistake in the eyes of the writer of this duck rearing article, as he has proved.

If the young ducks are fed and treated as above, there ought to be no difficulty experienced in rearing them. They should be fit for the table at from eight to ten weeks old. Their weight at that age, however, depends somewhat considerably on the size of their parents; but it should not be difficult to grow birds at that age of the weight previously mentioned in this article, *i. e.*, from four to five pounds each, when they are nine weeks old. They should be killed as soon after that age as possible, otherwise they will begin to shed their feathers, and for a time will not gain in weight. Well fed, plump, young ducks, ready for eating in February, March, or April, realize high prices in the New York, Boston, and other markets.

Particular care should be taken to keep early ducklings dry, for they are then more likely to avoid cramp, so often a very troublesome ailment, and they certainly grow faster.

With regard to the breed of ducks, there is none to excel the Pekin, even for table purposes; they grow very quickly and attain heavy weights. The cross between a Pekin and an Aylesbury is also excellent for table purposes, and if a dark-plumaged duck is preferred the Rouen and Cayuga are both satisfactory.

In the way of further observations about breeding and rearing of ducks, I should add that where there are facilities for duck-keeping, there are no other fowls that are sooner ready for the market, or which make a better or quicker return than well-fed ducklings; as with chickens, those that are hatched early in the year realize the highest prices. In those places where ducks are kept and where a regular industry is made of duck growing, the type of birds usually to be seen are mongrels. There is no reason for this, for with the facilities now, why cannot a good strain be obtained?

One Breed or More

When a man or woman gets the poultry fever and goes into it for an income as well as pleasure, there will come the question: Shall I keep but one breed or more?

First, of course, are the surroundings

to consider, the room for the breeding stock and the room for range for the young. If the room is limited to a back lot or a very small country place, the answer is at once, one breed. But where there is plenty of room for good sized shaded yards and fields for the young to run in, the question is not all one sided by any means.

I think the usual answer is, keep one breed, and breed top notches; you can sell all you raise and at a good profit. The answer is correct and true but there are other conditions that will be forced on the breeder whether he will or no.

One thing is sure, a good income can be obtained from one breed or from more. I know a man who keeps pure bred stock but of a number of breeds of the commonest kind, who is reaping quite a harvest. Then I know a man who advertises but little, but shows at from three to four Fall shows, who is doing very well with one breed. He breeds them above the average.

The whole matter comes down to this: If you are blessed with good business ability you can do well with one or with many breeds. Then again, there are men and women who are hindered by surroundings from going out with a team of show birds, who have the qualifications to breed the finest and bring them before the public through the medium of the show room. Others again do not care to show. I believe these will all make more money, in the first years at least, by breeding as many breeds as they can care for. This is sure, there is a large trade that wishes to buy a number of kinds at one place, and the breeder of more than one breed can get that. To say one man or woman can breed but one breed to the highest state is putting man's ability very low. It depends much more on the fact whether you have room to mate and raise the young, and how much help you can get of your neighbor; for if you live in closely settled country where the homes have from five to one hundred acres, there are always a number of people who will care properly for a pen and raise the young, you mate and sell product.

I began with five or six breeds but found I had too many for a beginner and I cut them down to three, learned to mate them well and gradually added more until I had twelve, then I stopped. I have done well from a reward point of view and could do it over I am sure. I think I could take from eight to ten breeds and in ten years lay by enough to produce an income for a plain family. The same can be done with one breed. My opinion has always been that the average man or woman can make more for their labor from more than one breed but the exceptional men and woman can do best with one breed.—*W. W. Kulp in Poultry Monthly.*

Many breeders who are not "in it" so extensively probably have simply the out door brooders. When the chicks are placed in it at this season it is too cold to place it out among the snow banks, which have not yet disappeared from us, so must be placed in a building. This can be done successfully if you use the proper precaution in ventilation. Remember the brooder has to then be ventilated from the room, and if that is not properly aired daily, proper ventilation in the brooder will be impossible. This has been the sad experience of many, for in the endeavor to give plenty of warmth and not let in the cold outside air, the chicks have to breathe the foul air over and over again, and death is the result.

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The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to
 use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

MAY, 1902.

Hon. Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, one of Maine's most patriotic and influential citizens, who always takes an active interest in anything which tends to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people, has presented to the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association a magnificent silver cup to be offered as a special premium at the next annual show to be held in December.

At this early date a large number of special premiums have been offered by public-spirited men and the indications are now that the next annual show of the association will be even more successful and the exhibits of poultry and pet stock much larger than it was at the show last December and that was thought to be a record breaker. The good people of Maine should keep this exhibition in mind and prepare for it at this season of the year and, when the time comes, take their best birds to Lewiston, place them in competition with others, and see how they compare. Such a course means "Better poultry and more of it" and appeals to poultryman, farmer, and fancier alike.

Cost and Production.

In our Practical Questions of the Day, a writer shows that it is necessary that a hen should lay about eighty eggs per year to cover the expense of her maintenance, which he figures at \$1.50.

Upon this basis there can be no question about a reasonable profit from the hens, for it is a poor hen that will not produce ten dozen eggs in the course of

the year, and a good flock kept under fair conditions and given good care should average 160 eggs each, which would give a net profit of \$1.50 per hen.

Flock averages of 175 to 180 eggs per hen are not rare, and it is evident that the owners of such are making a good profit. It costs but little more to feed the hen that lays two hundred eggs than it does to feed the hen that lays but two dozen in the year.

The figures given by our correspondent are taken from his account of expenses for six months, but it should be noted these were the winter months when the expense of feeding is the heaviest of any part of the year. Where one is so situated that the fowls can have free range or grassy yards, the cost of keeping from April to October would be much less than the figures as given for October to April.

Economy in feeding is an important point in profitable work but is of less importance than the selection of layers from which the flock is produced. If a careful study will show a method of cheapening the cost of keeping the flock and will also result in developing a strain of heavy laying stock, the study should be taken, for the reward is worth the effort.

The Care of Broiler Chicks.

It seems to be the opinion of many that it is much more difficult to raise chicks in a brooder than with a hen, but with a little practice the difference is found to be very slight. The success in bringing chicks up in a brooder depends largely on the start they get. If they can be carried safely past the fourth week they will generally come along nicely, but even after this time a reasonable amount of precaution must be taken. I have known of the loss of a large percentage of flock after five weeks of age, when apparently everything was running along smoothly up to this time. So it can be seen that it is not always safe to count them until five weeks old. But from about two to four weeks of age I find the most critical period. And bowel trouble probably takes off more chicks at this age than all other diseases combined. Indigestion is the beginning of this trouble and comes from fermentation or from overloading the stomach. Some poultry raisers lay down a bill of fare for the chicks and would have us understand that anything outside of this ration is sure death. My opinion is that it does not matter so much what we feed, so long as it is wholesome and given in reasonably small quantities. Some claim that the fermentation is caused by giving water to the chicks when first hatched or within the first three or four days and advise that no drink be given then, but allow them to quench their thirst by moisture from the feed. This, I believe, is wrong. If water is kept from them for a few days they crave for it and when they do get it they drink too much and this has a tendency to bring on indigestion. I have made a practice of supplying the chicks with water at the first feeding and then keep it constantly before them, replenishing the supply with fresh water at least three times a day. Boiled milk I believe to be an excellent

drink for young chicks, but when very young milk is more apt to stick on and soil the chicks than water. I have been cautioned about giving milk to chicks under ten days or two weeks old without boiling. However I have given it in this way, almost direct from the cow, right along from the start with no bad effects.

For the first feed I think dry bread crumbs moistened with milk is as good as anything. If this can be given two or three times daily for a week or ten days so much the better, and after a few days give a little millet seed, pin head oatmeal, fine cracked corn and wheat and green food. For best results as to mortality I would continue this dry feed for at least two weeks, but if the object is to push the chicks in growth as rapidly as possible I believe that ground feed in the shape of a mash or bread cannot be omitted. A mash may be made of various kinds of ground feed. Two parts wheat bran, one part ground oats and one part corn meal. To this add about 10 per cent. of beef scrap or animal meal, a few fine middlings may also be added. Mix to a crumbly mass with milk if at hand and if not use water. The above mixture may be baked for a change. Good results may be had by feeding this once or twice daily and grain ration at other times.

The degree of temperature at which to keep the hover is very important, but not so much so as keeping an even temperature. Sudden changes in the degree of heat will do more damage than an even temperature, although it may be too high. Going from a warm brooder into the cold, outside air should be avoided as much as possible. Ninety degrees is a good temperature to have the hover at for starting them, rather a little below than above. I find that if kept much warmer than 90 it has a tendency to weaken the chicks. Run the temperature gradually down so as to not have it above 75 degrees by the third week.

Cleanliness cannot be too closely observed in the care of brooder chicks. Newspapers make an excellent covering for the bottom of the brooder, also for the runway in front. And on these scatter chaff or sand. Replace these with clean papers every other day at first, then as the chicks become larger and make more droppings, change every day. Small chicks will pick at anything in sight and are likely to get more or less filth unless the quarters are kept very clean. In handling brooder chicks all the little details should have careful attention, then if things go wrong it can safely be laid to the parent breeding stock. — *American Poultry Advocate*.

The *Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star* (semi-monthly), of Whitney's Point, N. Y., will in the future be published at Fayetteville, N. Y., by the Institute Pub. Co., of which Mr. F. E. Davenport is general manager, he having purchased Mr. Branday's interest in said poultry journal and is now the sole owner of the publication.

Mr. F. E. Davenport will give his entire attention to the business end and Mr. M. Davenport of Dryden, N. Y., president of the New York State Poultry Institute Association, will continue as editor.

For laying hens care and close quarters will beat neglect and a ten-acre run every time.

Good management has much to do with success in any pursuit, and this is especially the case with poultry keeping.

Practical Questions of the Day.

What is the cost of raising pullets to maturity (laying)?

What is the cost per pound of raising chickens to the weight of three pounds each?

What is the best method of feeding milk to poultry?

How much green cut bone should be fed to young chicks?

I believe most surely that by breeding from individually good layers or from flocks of good layers one can eventually make it a characteristic of the stock.

The trap nest where one is situated so he may use it will help in breeding intelligently.

Have always understood "a litter" to mean what eggs a hen would lay in one period before she became broody or took a rest.

HARRY C. NUNAN.
Cape Porpoise, Maine.

Use Judgment in Killing for Market.

In the years we have been in the poultry business we have made it a point to kill our hens for market at or near the end of their second laying season. Occasionally a pullet or young hen will be killed for meat but it is only those that do not give promise of being paying ones to keep; they are not active hustlers or as robust as we like to see them. An experienced poultryman can readily choose the birds to market, retaining only those that it will pay to keep and to feed.

HARRY C. NUNAN.

Scratching material—one must have if he wishes his poultry to keep in good health and to produce an abundance of eggs. And, who is there amongst us who does not have this desire? The fall of 1900 I gathered several hundred bushels of leaves and used them liberally throughout the season; removing part of the broken and matted ones each week and throwing in a goodly quantity of fresh. I found they did admirably when renewed regularly. Previous years when living in the city, I had to buy straw and think it paid. The best investment, I think I ever made was in buying a lot of coarse hay liberally mixed with clover. This hay lasted nearly as well as would straw and the clover leaves, blossoms and all were eagerly searched for and greedily eaten by the hens. This year am going to raise oats and feed them unthreshed. I think this will pay well, supplying as it does food, exercise and scratching material at the same time.

HARRY C. NUNAN.

Allow the Hens to Rest.

Continually breaking up broodies and forcing them to lay is certainly unnatural;—I believe hurts the birds and impairs the vigor of their offspring. I do not know for a certainty whether hens will lay more eggs when broken up, but think not in the long run. My experience has been that when a broody hen is broken up and starts laying that she only lays but few eggs before she desires to incubate again. Whereas one that is allowed to set gets the rest she craves and if the chicks are taken away as soon as hatched

she soon starts laying again and keeps at it for some time. A flock of S. C. Rhode Island Reds did some extra good laying for us the winter and spring of 1901 and all that showed any inclination to incubate were set; some as many as three separate times. These pullets moulted early and well and laid an average of over twelve eggs each in October and over thirteen each in November last and gave a continuous egg flow this winter. After December they were in with a lot of pullets so could not keep their record separate. I consider (and I believe aright) that the rest this flock got while setting paid me well to give, by an early and quick moult and a paying egg yield in the fall and winter of 1901-02. These same hens and the pullets that were in the pens with them gave a large number of eggs during the winter and now are laying eggs that hatch better than ten average from each setting proving conclusively that winter laying does not cripple the fertility and hatching quality of eggs always. Will some one else give their opinion on this subject?

HARRY C. NUNAN.

Death to all Lice.

We have used Lambert's "Death to Lice" for body lice on fowls for years. With one to hold the fowl and another to shake the powder a very large flock can be thoroughly seen to in a few hours. It pays to keep a dust bath that the hens may help to rid themselves of these pests. Kerosene and fire we have found the best method of getting rid of mites around roosts and nest boxes.

HARRY C. NUNAN.
Cape Porpoise, Me.

"How Many Eggs Must a Hen Lay to Pay for Her Keep?"

With the high prices on all kinds of grain this year, it will cost near \$1.50 per hen for her keep. The first six months of this poultry year commencing October 1, 1901, it cost me a little over seventy-five cents per hen for feed. Eggs have been high so far this season, and will average, I think, for the year, between twenty-two and twenty-five cents; so I believe, to pay for her keep when eggs are sold at market prices a hen this year will have to produce seventy-five or eighty eggs at least.

HARRY C. NUNAN.

Our advice as to the most economical method of keeping down lice in a large flock would be to paint the roosts with kerosene. Keep the dropping boards well cleaned. Dust the fowls with Lambert's Death to Lice. It would also be a good plan to whitewash the henhouse inside.

JUNIOR SMITH BROS.
Kennebunkport, Maine.

Western Poultry News, Lincoln, Neb., is conducting a very interesting contest among its subscribers as to typical shape or symmetry. Can you tell from a drawing of a fowl, head and plumage being omitted, to what variety it belongs? This is the question *Poultry News* is asking, and offering prizes in cash to those who can. Send for sample copy and full particulars which are given in their May issue. Address *Western Poultry News*, Lincoln, Neb.

The Demand For Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

Parties who breed several varieties of fowls and advertise them collectively, over a wide range of territory, can form a pretty good idea of the value placed on his fowls by the inquiries he receives from advertising. Being so situated that our advertisements are read in every state in the Union, an impartial opinion can be given of the general demand for each variety from the inquiries received.

Taking this as a criterion, we can say that three-fourths of our inquiries, this season, have been for Rose Comb Brown Leghorn stock or eggs. Our other breeds are popular, in general considered more so than the Leghorns. But, as we have repeatedly stated, the most profit in the poultry business, outside the fancy, is in eggs. If we can get three eggs where we formerly got two, we would naturally choose the bird giving us the three eggs. That is the simple reason why so many general poultry raisers and farmers are turning their attention to the egg producing varieties of poultry.

Our inquiries and orders come mostly from parties who have other breeds and wish to make a change in order to get more eggs.

The high price of eggs through the past winter, and even at the present time, is a stimulant for the good of egg producing breeds. The high price will cause more eggs to be sold than otherwise would have been. This, of course, will reduce the crop of poultry the coming season, and, consequently, the price of eggs will remain at a good figure for some time to come. It will also produce a good demand for laying stock this fall.

From this point of view, it behooves the breeders of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns to get out a good flock the coming season, and get the benefit of good prices for another season, as well as having plenty of fresh eggs to dispose of at a profitable figure.

Use a good deal of care in selecting your breeders, as to egg production. A little, short-bodied hen is not the layer that a longer bodied one is. We are not so particular about having short legs, as a number of breeders are, but prefer to have length of the legs correspond to the long bodies. Our choice of cockerels, or male birds, is one with good length of legs. Yet we have customers who insist on a male bird built close to the ground. The Leghorn as a chick grows its feathers very rapidly, and needs a food to produce these as well as bone and muscle. A little attention given to our growing stock goes a long way towards producing better layers and better breeders.—*Michigan Poultryman*.

The heavy sitters should have shallow nest boxes and rather flat nests, otherwise there will be many broken eggs.

If you keep your hens in pens where they get no grass to eat, do not quit feeding clover, as it will take the place of grass in the summer as well as in winter. They will want but little grain now. Feed more green bone and meat.

The practical fancier combines pleasure with profit, having acquired a liking for his fowls and a knowledge of their habits and their value from a fancy standpoint. He has learned to care for his fowls in the light of pleasant duty, and the result is satisfactory as an investment and an amusement.

Barren Hens and Kindred Matters.

Barrenness among our laying stock is more common than is usually supposed. Hens not laying are rarely suspected, and hence the unbelief that most flocks contain such individuals.

Trap nests or a careful tab on the laying stock alone furnishes the proof. I admit the average poultryman can far more cheaply feed a few drones and be unmindful of the fact that some of his hens are a dead loss to him, than spare the time and patience to ascertain which of his hens lay and which do not.

Trap nests, if used at all, must be used for the full year, and they must be most carefully attended to as well as the flocks, or some hens will escape leaving a true record of their laying. Keeping tab on the hens without trap nests can only be done when there are only a few hens kept. They can then be either shut on the nest or moved to a small coop until they have laid. In any case, no matter how you ascertain the data for your egg record, to have it correct and above suspicion, it is almost necessary that you live with your hens.

The best plan, then, is to avoid those things which tend to barrenness. One of the foremost of these causes is hanging a cabbage or piece of meat so that the laying stock must jump for it. The jumping is supposed to supply exercise. Imagine its effect on a pullet whose egg passage is loaded with an egg almost completed, whose delicate organs are subjected to the most unnatural strain of jump, jump. If your imagination cannot picture this, take some old stool or box and put in some hours in the hen house and observe things for yourself. A pullet as above, with the zest of hunger and much craved food, will start in at a great rate. But note her actions a little later on.

Another cause of barrenness is rough handling, or with nervous varieties, injuries done to themselves under fright.

Broody hens frequently supply the aggravation for handling that is not gentle. The only way to deal with broody hens is with patience and promptness. Prompt removal to a strange coop and time will work the change. Better not pen her with a lively male or handle her roughly when such a simple and sure method is within reach.

Forcing for eggs or unnatural methods of feeding also tend to produce barrenness, over-feeding especially.

Old age should hardly be necessary to mention, and yet undoubtedly there are hundreds of hens alive that are not laying because too old to lay.

Whatever the cause of non-laying hens, in such state, as a rule they have bright red combs and good appetites, and to look at them no one would suspect they were shirking their duty by the egg basket. This is one of the surprises and compensations in knowledge, by using trap nests.

Occasionally there are hens whose eggs are always non-fertile, usually because they shun a male bird. I had one such hen for years whose eggs were always non-fertile when she was running with other hens. Mated alone, her eggs were always fertile. The abnormal appetite which leads laying hens to eat eggs, to pull feathers and pick the comb of the male is the result of cruelty, pure and simple, on the part of the owner. Laying hens that are fed properly, fed "balanced rations" if you please, and that have the room to spread out as they should, rarely or never contract these



SLUG SHOT

a popular article used 21 years successfully, in killing **Current Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Insects on Fowls and Flowers.** It is safe to use.

Cattle Comfort keeps cows free from pests.

Sold by Seed Dealers. For pamphlet on Bugs and Blights address,

B. HAMMOND,

Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.

bad habits. In the dead of winter, with snow on the ground, the room may be difficult to provide, but exercise can be provided by burying all grain deeply in litter, and room also by killing off as many as necessary. In crowded quarters, with no exercise and nothing to do, laying hens are sure to learn feather pulling. Remove the very first one caught pulling feathers and change the conditions at once. Nothing seems to permanently cure hens that have thoroughly learned feather pulling and comb picking, save the ax. Pullets readily learn it from hens, and thus the evil is continued from year to year.—*Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Improving Fowls.

The person who has once reared pure bred fowls can never be induced to discard them for mongrels.

At no time, in any line of business, has actual merit failed to win the attention of progressive people. The available proofs of the superiority of pure bred stock over that of "scrubs," while not fully appreciated, perhaps, is none the less making an impression upon the people that can but result in closer investigation, which in turn will convince the most incredulous that "blood does tell" in the increased yield of meat and eggs produced by pure bred fowls.

The "fancy" and "utility" talk, when argued at variance, seems absurd to us. Practical men with whom we have talked and who have either large broiler plants or egg farms, assure us that they recognize the value of producing fowls that are uniform in size, shape and color, and that they can see nothing to be gained, but rather much to be lost in producing poultry that does not possess these characteristics.

Contrast, if you please, any of the standard breeds of today with their own kind of twenty or even ten years ago, and the marked improvements in type and useful qualities need no microscope to discover the profitable results that have accrued from intelligent methods so applied as to produce fowls that are not wanting in beauty or utility excellence of a high standard.

The improvements have been made by careful selection of a type that would produce the desired product. Every one versed in stock raising readily admits that there is a certain form of cow that readily indicates her superior qualities for the production of milk, while the beef form is so dissimilar that once having seen these two types of the dairy and beef animal, no man, though he be a wayfaring fool, can fail to recognize a difference in the forms of the two. This is as true in fowls as in cows. The hen

that is deep astern, has a keen eye, large comb, is active and alert without being too hawkish in appearance is the hen that will eat, digest and assimilate her food and will lay double the number of eggs that her opposite of type will.

That all reliable progress that has been made in poultry culture has been by the fancier is but conceding that which is just and true. Each step of progress has been made by having established an ideal for each variety of fowls and then striving to attain it. Every thoughtful man or woman who owns pure bred fowls is apt to be seized with the ambition (a very commendable ambition it is, too) to have as many nice specimens of the breed they own and as few poor ones as can be found at the yard of any other breeder, for there is often a great difference in individual birds of the same flock. It is because poultry raisers are possessed of a spirit that aims to excel that the desirable characteristics of the various breeds have become so fixed and the percentage of excellence, as defined by the Standard, has been so universally increased by them.

Poultry bred for a certain object for years certainly will conform nearer to requirements than hap-hazard mating would. If not, why do the Leghorns lay more eggs than the Cochins, and why do the latter produce more flesh than the former? Aside from the purchase price of the stock birds it costs no more to rear pure bred birds than it does mongrels. If it does not seem possible to spare sufficient money to purchase a trio or pen of your favorite breed, perhaps you can buy one, two or more settings of eggs this spring and in this way obtain a fine start at a very small cash outlay. The increase in profit and the pleasure of having a flock of fine fowls will more than compensate for the sacrifice necessitated to procure them.

The outlook for the poultry industry was never brighter, nor on a surer foundation than to-day. Many hitherto indifferent raisers of fowls are painstakingly inquiring as to the better methods of breeding and feeding, and this is opening up new channels of trade for poultry products of all kinds.

Standard bred poultry matures earlier, produces a greater number of eggs in a year than the scrub fowls do, hence the tendency to improve the grade of fowls in our possession is but good business policy if there be no other incentive than a commercial one.—*National Poultry Journal*.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

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Save both by using

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A Balanced Ration Made by E. H. DOBLE & CO.

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DAVIS'

Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks

—AT—

BOSTON, 1902.

In the largest and best show ever held in the world my Rocks won the most coveted prize, **First and Third Pens** (14 pens competing). I showed 6 cockerels in the open class, winning five prizes in the largest and best class of cockerels ever shown at Boston—(30 cockerels being unplaced).

At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10—13, 1901, Hawkins, judge, I won **1st** (92 r-2) and **2d cock**; **1st** (94) and **2d hen**; **1st** (94), **2d** and **4th pullet**; **1st** (93) **2d**, **3d** and **4th cockerels**. **First Pen, Silver Cup** for best display and many specials.

At So. Framingham, Mass., I won **1st Cock**, **1st Cockerel**, **1st Pullet**, **1st Pen, Silver Cup** for best two males and five females, **Silver Cup** for best display in the whole American class. Some choice breeding cks. and pullets for sale.

EGGS from 10 grand pens. 5 pens mated to produce exhibition females and 1 to produce exhibition males. \$5 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40; \$10 per 65; \$15 per 100. I guarantee safe arrival of Eggs and a good hatch.

Write for folder giving a description of my matings for 1902.

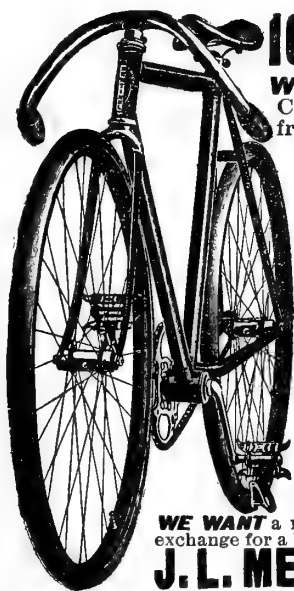
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JANVRIN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

are bred for layers and meat. If you want hens that will lay in winter I can please you. Eggs, 75 cents per 13, \$4.00 per 100. I guarantee a good hatch.

W. A. JANVRIN,

Hampton Falls, N. H.



GALE'S BARRED PLY. ROCKS

Show by their records that they are as good as the best. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Send for circular of matings.

B. S. GALE,
Amesbury, Mass.

BREEDERS' CARDS.**BANTAMS.**

COLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS. Eggs from Boston winners, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30. No stock for sale. E. S. BROWNELL, Springfield, Vermont.

MINORCAS.

MINORCAS. S. C. White Minorcas, pure stock and first class layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. W. H. BRAZIER, 41-2 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

TIOGA YARDS. High class, Line bred, White and Black Minorcas. Trios, \$6.00, pairs, \$4.50, cocks, \$3.50, hens, \$1.50. My stock is equal to the best, and I sell nothing but first class birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. D. CLARK, Apalachin, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Won first Cockerel Boston, 1902; 1st, 2nd, 3d Cockerel, 1st hen, 2nd pullet North Abington, 1902. Eggs for sale \$2.50 per 15 from pens headed by First and Second Cockerels. F. M. LAMB, Stoughton, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Winners for three years at Boston; also silver cup at South Framingham, Mass., Dec. 1, 1901. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 40. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Thoroughbred Buff Plymouth Rocks bred to the highest standard of excellence. Eggs for hatching \$1.00. White Fantail Pigeons \$2.00 a pair. FRANK GANNON, Union St., West Haven, Conn.

EUGENE K. GERRY, Sanford, Maine. Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Won 1st and 2nd prizes at Rochester, N. H., and 1st and two specials at Amesbury, Mass. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00.

BUFF, Barred, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cockerels \$2 to \$5; hens and pullets, Hens and Pullets \$1.50 to \$3. Farm raised. Write wants. Eggs in season, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Incubator Eggs, \$5 per 100. MILTON BROWN, Box 94, Middleboro, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few choice cockerels, bred from winter laying hens. First prize breeding pen at Lewiston. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, (foundation blood Latham strain.) Pens are mated for good results of both sexes; good size, shape, head-points and legs, wing and tail barring, with egg production. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$2.50 for 40. Write L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me.

A BARGAIN. 30 W. Rock eggs now testing 95 per cent. fertile, from large, vigorous stock. \$1.50. Eggs from pens containing Low Comb first prize females, Stay white and first prize winning males, \$1.00 per 15. R. G. RICHARDSON, 31 June St., Lowell, Mass.

BUFF ROCK EGGS from birds that are Buff to the skin; no foreign color except black, and mighty little of that. Small combs, red eyes and true Rock shape. Third on pen at Boston, 1902. Eggs from my yards hatch chicks that win in the show room for my customers. \$2.00 per setting; 2 for \$3. W. T. GREENE, Hopkinton, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS bred from winter laying hens. First prize pen at Lewiston show. Surplus stock of 1901 all sold. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

LEGHORNS.

LEGHORNS. S. C. Buff Leghorns, large extra heavy layers. Won 1st Pen at Kennebunkport, Me., Farmers' Club Fair, 1901. Bred for egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Write. Address JUNIOR SMITH BROS., Kennebunkport, Me.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Large extra layers. Won first cock, first and second pullets, Lynn, Mass. 1900; also first for best large white eggs. Choice S. C. Rhode Island Reds also. Eggs 15, \$1.00. Write. HARRY NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. First prize winners, Bangor, 1901. Birds are mated for good results of both sexes. Good combs, lobes, yellow legs, symmetry and egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 for 26. One or two cockerels remaining to sell. Write L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me.

MRS. HELEN PERCIVAL, Glover, Vermont, has S. C. Brown Leghorns bred by the Standard. Farm raised, strong and vigorous. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Free with every order received before May 15, six double dahlia bulbs, six colors, one flamingo Canna.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Won Lynn, 1902, 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st, 2nd hen. Best display on 8 entries, class of 39. Eggs from 3 best pens. \$1.50 per 15; other pens, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. J. A. RADDIN, Essex St., Cliftondale, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. We won more first prizes this season in strong competition than any other exhibitor; also the challenge cup at Boston for best Rhode Island Red male. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality. We have sold all surplus stock this year. Notice is given to old and new customers that eggs from January 1st, will be at \$1.00 per setting of 15. Incubator eggs \$2.50 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass., breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks. 1st prize White Wyandotte pullet and R. C. R. I. Red Pullet at Malden, Mass., Dec. 3d to 6th, 1901.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs for hatching 75c per 15, 4 settings \$2.50, from my best pens. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Crowther strain direct. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, pens headed by Hawkins cocks. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting, two sittings \$1.50. Cockerels and pullets \$1.00 up. W. D. HOFFSES, South Waldoboro, P. O. address Lawry, Maine.

SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds of excellent stock and very heavy laying strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred for utility, laying eggs all the time. Great care used to have strong fertile eggs. \$1.00 per 15. C. B. CLEAVES, Campello, Mass.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H., seven years' breeder of Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, for beauty and utility; red to skin, red eye, fine in shape, very healthy and vigorous. On two pens at Nashua was awarded two firsts, five specials. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$2 per 30. Member of the R. I. Red Club.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds. Good layers, good size and color. Eggs for hatching, 50 cts. per setting. J. J. DAVIS, Box 352, Freeport, Maine.

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds won second, fourth and special at Boston, 1902, five birds entered. Won three prizes on four entries in Light Brahma, Novice Class, same show. Eggs and Breeding Stock for sale. LESTER TOMPKINS, Concord, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. From both S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Cushman and Gunston Strain. Also from my White Wyandottes, great layers, Dunston and Mack Strain. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. ARTHUR E. JORDAN, Fair View Farm, Lisbon, Me.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. Prize winners at Lewiston, Dec., 1901, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 3d cockerel, 3d pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. GEO. E. JACOBS, Stroudwater, Maine.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. I won 1st, 2d and 3d prizes at Fitchburg and West Brookfield. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. C. P. ELLIS, 290 N. Main St., Leominster, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Rose and Single Comb. Eggs from Philadelphia, Pan-American, Boston and New York, winners. \$2.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 40. Circular and standard free. JOHN CROWTHER, Secretary of Rhode Island Red Club, Fall River, Mass.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. House Rock Farm, Cushman and Crowther stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. One pen of Rose Comb that has won first prize where shown, \$2.00 per 15. B. F. LUNT, Mousam Poultry Yards, Kennebunk, Maine.

JOHN E. DAVIS & BROTHER, Marblehead, Mass. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds that are Rose Combs, bring you prizes, lay you large brown eggs and hatch you chicks you will be proud of. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Chicks in season.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality, dark brown egg strain. A trial convinces. Special matings. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Member R. I. Red Club. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

BELGIAN HARES.

FINER THAN SILK. Good healthy stock four months old. \$2.00 per pair. Breeders, \$3.00 per pair. Good Tested Breeders, \$5.00 per pair. J. L. FREED, Elroy, Pa.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Pullets \$2. Large, white, free range, well fed, early beauties, from prolific layers of very dark eggs. Breeders above standard weight. No cheap stuff. Try us. HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Exclusively 21 prizes at three shows this winter, including 7 firsts. Score 90 to 94. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. FRED E. ROCKWOOD, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

WYANDOTTES. Saints' Rest Cockerels, White Wyandottes, built up from Duston-Hunter-Prue; Buff Rocks from "Nugget"-Wilson. Unmixed blood, fine stock, large brown eggs, entire satisfaction. Two and three dollars; larger orders priced by letter. O. R. HALL, M. D., Saints' Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Maine.

WYANDOTTES. Money makers are the four new varieties of Wyandottes—Partridge Wyandottes, brilliant plumage; Dark Brahma Wyandottes, beautiful soft gray; Violet Wyandottes (bunch of violets); Sicilian Wyandottes, lay at four months. Largest World Show, Boston, 1902; eight first prizes. C. C. LORING, Dedham, Mass.

MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, 2nd and 6th cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

MISS L. H. BECK, Bar Mills, Maine, breeder of White Wyandottes. Large brown eggs from farm raised stock, 75 cts. per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. A Prize Winner heading each pen. Females 90 to 94 1-2 Points. Grand Breeding Cockerels and Pullets from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Send for Circular. HORACE W. HOLTON, 54 Waite St., Maplewood, Mass.

FREEMAN'S White Wyandottes are bred to lay eggs in winter. 214 eggs average by pen in one year. Average of 52 in Dec., Jan. and Feb. Brown eggs for hatching, from grand birds. \$1.25 for 15, GEO. H. FREEMAN, Hallowell, Maine.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS from birds with unbroken records. We won at Boston, 1902—five birds entered—six prizes. Special for best cock and two hens. Special, best color. Special, best shape. We won over 100 first prizes in 1901 and 1902. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Unfertile eggs replaced free. JOHN EVANS, Knightsville, R. I.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, winners at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Washington and other large shows. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Also first class Buff Wyandottes. POTOMAC POULTRY YARDS, Hagerstown, Md.

F. S. TENNEY, Peterboro, N. H. Golden Silver, Buff and White Wyandottes, also I. R. Ducks. Have bred pure stock for over seventeen years. My birds have scored up to 96 at the shows. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MY "SAINTS' REST" W. Wyandottes and Buff Rocks are exceptionally fine, vigorous, business, thoroughbreds, heavy layers, brown eggs, 13 for \$1.00, 50 for \$3.50. Some superb cockerels. Write, DR. O. R. HALL, Saints' Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Maine.

DO YOU WANT fine healthy stock, good layers, line bred? If so, try some of my W. Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams. I guarantee satisfaction. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. THOMAS HARTLEY, Castile, N. Y.

LANGSHANS.

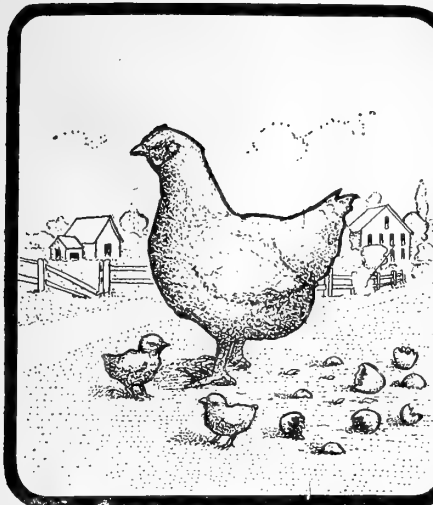
SUMNER JOHNSON, Woodfords, Maine, has a few very fine Black Langshans at a low price. Cockerels of other breeds also, 100 lbs. fine cut clover \$1.65, 100 lbs. oyster shells 45 cts, 50 lbs. ground bone \$1.00. Special price in quantity. Circular free.

BLACK LANGSHANS. Dark brown eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Rev. R. G. HARBUTT, 1514 Forest Avenue, Woodfords Station, Portland, Me.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

DORKINGS.

DORKINGS. Silver Gray exclusively highest honors Boston, New York and Pan American, 4 firsts, 4 seconds and lesser prizes. Boston, 1902, 3 firsts, 3 seconds, 6 specials, including 1st Pen, Collection and \$100.00 Challenge Cup. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 26. WATSON WESTFALL, Box 9, Sayre, Pa.



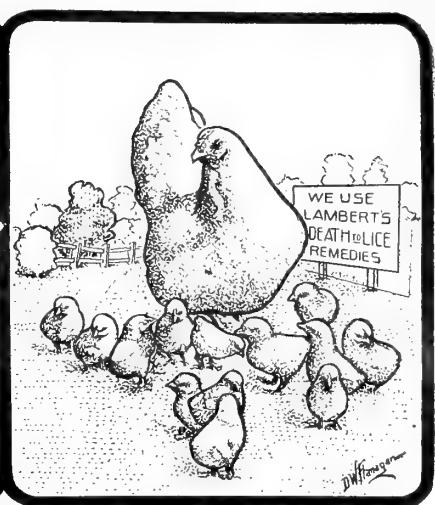
A GOOD HATCH

of strong healthy chickens is not the result of luck or chance. The best hatches are secured by those who use

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE

on their breeders to preserve their health and vigor, and on their sitters to keep them clean and comfortable. It injures nothing but vermin. Trial size, enough for ten applications, 10c postpaid. A 48 oz., 50c, or a 100 oz., \$1, from here or nearest agency by express. Book free.

D. J. LAMBERT,
BOX 345, APPONAUG, R. I.



JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS. Stock bred from the best strains in the country. Good size, shape and color and extra layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 30. **REUEL HANSCOME, Freeport, Maine.**

BROODERS.

Old Homestead Brooders. "Best on Earth." Indoor, Outdoor, Top Heat, Fire Proof. Will raise every chick. Illustrated Catalogue free. **OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Middleboro, Mass.**

DUCKS.

MY MAMMOTH Pekin Ducks were never beaten in the showroom. I won all first prizes at nine large shows, including first on pen at great Boston, 1901. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Circular free. **C. B. FROST, Salisbury, Mass.**

BRAHMAS.

DARK BRAHMA COCKERELS and eggs. Won at Boston 3d and 4th cocks, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st and Special pen, Spratt's Gold Special, American Dark Brahma Club Special. First cock at Providence, 1st cockerel at Hartford, \$5.00 each. **ARTHUR LEACH, Middleboro, Mass.**

HOUDANS.

HOUDANS A SPECIALTY—None better. Prizes won this season show their quality. Pan-American, New York, Philadelphia, Orange, Boston, Hagerstown. Nine 1sts, ten 2ds, six 3ds. Large and with splendid crests. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. **J. D. SHELTON, East Orange, N. J.**

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS. Spangler Bros. will sell eggs from their New York, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Washington, etc., winners at \$3.00 per 13. Winning at Hagerstown, 1st cock, 1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullets, 2nd hen. Stock for sale. **SPY POULTRY YARDS, Hanover, Pa.**

PARTRIDGE COCHINS. Frank E. Silloway, breeder of Partridge Cochins, has for sale the first prize cock in Novice Class at the Boston show; also three choice breeding Cockerels; also Light Brahma Cockerels and a few White Wyandottes. **FRANK E. SILLWAY, Fountain Park Poultry Yard, Newburyport, Mass.**

EGGS.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Crested Black Polish. My stock are prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. P. VAN NOY, East Troy, Pa.**

FORTY FIRST PREMIUMS this season. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Buff Cochins, and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. **F. W. JENNINGS, So. Framingham, Mass.**

EGGS FOR SALE from Buff Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Partridge Cochins at \$1.00 per 13; also a few Pearl Guineas at \$1.00 per pair. **M. F. BURNHAM, 46 Miller St., Auburn, Me.**

J. H. TANGER, Hatton, Pa., breeder of 30 leading varieties thoroughbred poultry. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Send for catalogue. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$2.00 per 11.

CUT PRICE on eggs after May 15, \$1.00 buys 12 Pearl Guinea, Pekin or Indian Runner Duck eggs, 15 Wyandotte, Brahma, P. Rock, R. I. Red or Buff Cochins Bantam eggs from our best stock. Homing Pigeons. **WM. HUNTER, Peterboro, N. H.**

BROWN EGGS, from extra heavy laying farm raised, pure bred White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rock and R. I. Reds. Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting. **WM. A. ROGERS, Artichoke Poultry Farm, Newburyport, Mass.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. **EUREKA POULTRY FARM, Frank Colley, Manager, Portland, Me. R. F. D. No. 4.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cook's imported strain, of England. Partridge Wyandottes, Beaver Hill strain; 13 eggs \$2.00, 30 eggs, \$4.00. High Scoring Buff Wyandottes, Mattison and Dutcher strains, 15 eggs, \$1.50. **ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Barred and Buff Rocks. Three pens headed by straight Hawkins Cockerels. Rhode Island Reds, Cushman and Crowther strains, \$1.00 per setting, two settings, \$1.50. **A. B. COOK, Friendship, Me.**

STANDARD Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, Thompson and Davis, Howes and Pulsifer's strains. Stock farm raised. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, now testing 90 per cent. fertile. **HOCKLEY VIEW POULTRY PLANT, Harrie W. Hersey, W. Hingham, Mass., Box 10.**

SELECTED EGGS from standard bred Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. 13, 90c; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **SAWIN FARM, West Duxbury, Mass.**

AH THERE, BRETHREN! Now is your chance to get eggs from Buff Rocks, Nugget strain, and White Wonders. I took five firsts on five entries at Cortland Dec., 1901. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 26. Old reliable breeder. **E. E. LAIRD, Marathon, N. Y.**

A FEW eggs from prize birds as follows: Partridge Wyandottes, \$3.00 per 13; Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 13; White Wyandottes, Albino strain, \$2.00 per 13; Houdans, \$2.00 per 13. Correspondence invited. **PINE RIDGE POULTRY YARDS, Waban, Mass., Box 159.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Duck eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Stock for sale. **P. G. SHELLEY, Box D, Florin, Pa.**

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Javays. They won three first and two second prizes at Binghamton out of six entries. Eggs only \$1.50 per 15. **GEO. E. GRAVES, 304 Riverside Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.**

INCUBATOR EGGS half price—Hawkin's strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 30; \$2.50 per 100. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.50 per 10. Pedigreed Belgian Hares. Catalogue. Member American Plymouth Rock Club guaranteeing fair dealing. **ELMER GIMLIN, Rosemond, Ill.**

EGGS from my White Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Blue Red Pit Games, \$1 for 15, \$4 for 100. White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins strain; Buff Rocks, Higgins strain. **EUREKA POULTRY FARM, Falmouth, Me.**

LOOKOUT HILL POULTRY FARM, Millis, Mass. Cockerels, pairs and trios of R. I. Reds, Mottled Anconas, Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Lt. Brahmas and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 100. Send for catalogue.

Big mail for Poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and you will receive poultry papers, fruit papers, catalogues, etc., every day. All we ask is ten cents, silver. **POULTRY DIRECTORY CO., Dept. 2, Box 763, Goshen, Ind.**

WANTED.

WANTED. One or two more large poultry farms to manage or supervise. Would like to hear from owners of extensive and well equipped plants who find theirs an elephant on their hands; whether from lack of right help or insufficient working capital. Also from those who have no farm or poultry plant but think of investing \$10 or more in one. I believe I can save money for either class. Address, **SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Bristol, R. I. Box 800.**

WANTED. Your order White Plymouth Rocks, Geo. Strain, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Dingley Strain. Eggs for \$1.00 per setting. White Wyandotte Eggs, 50 cts. per setting. **O. L. DROWN, Prop., Elm Tree Poultry Yards, Gorham, Me.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$5.00 buys the following list of seasonable supplies, best goods on the market: 100 lbs. Bowker's Animal Meal, 100 Oyster Shells, 100 Grit, 50 Clover Meal, 50 Ground Bone, 25 Eclipse Leg Bands. One-half this amount, \$2.75. Write for circulars and prices on anything. **SUMNER JOHNSON, Portland, Me.**

TRAP NESTS.

IDEAL TRAP NESTS are perfectly adapted to any location in the pen. They are used in more large flocks (the most exacting test), and have received higher endorsements from those who know than any other trap nest on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. **FRANK O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.**

PEEP-O'-DAY is the most successful Brooder in America. Our \$5.00 Brooder is the best one made. Portable Poultry and Brooder Houses, etc. We sell the metallic parts and plans to make our brooders so that you can save on freight charges. Catalogue free. **E. F. HODGSON, Box 18, Dover, Mass.**

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Good pair, \$2.00. Trio, \$3.00. Pen, \$4.00. 13 eggs, \$1.50. 26 eggs, \$2.00. Catalogue. **GREENE BROS., Leominster, Mass. 224 Pleasant Street.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE,
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE and OHIO CHES-
TER SWINE.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Stock is bred from the finest strains in the world, and are winners wherever exhibited. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices. Mention Eastern Poultryman.

HILLSIDE FARMS, Greenville, Me.

Fishers Island

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Gornish Indian Games.

Have won hundreds of the highest awards at New York, Boston, Toronto, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, and other notable exhibitions all over the country, and are winning and breeding winners today.

We offer exceptionally fine breeding males at fair prices.

Our **Bronze Turkeys** won every first prize at New York for two years, and are exceptionally hardy. No more for sale this season.

Eggs that will hatch from our **best prize matings**, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, except turkeys, which are \$5 per 10.

FISHERS ISLAND FARM, Box M,

Mention Eastern Poultryman.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y.

Prize Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Would you win prizes? Then purchase eggs from the winners. My stock has won **20 premiums** at three exhibitions this year, including **seven first prizes**. At the last show, Manchester, N. H., I won 1st pen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel. These are the kind of birds I breed and they are ready to furnish some eggs for you to raise winners. I can spare a limited number of settings for \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Customers will get eggs from the best birds I own. All served alike.

J. E. HASELTINE,

Reed's Ferry, N. H.

AMERICA'S BEST BUFF LEGHORNS.

My stock won more prizes at BOSTON, 1901, NEW YORK, 1902, than any other competitor in either show.

Eggs and Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. *Circular Free.*

EDWARD M. DEERING, Biddeford, Maine.

Crystal Spring Stock Farm BURLINGTON, MASS.

R. I. REDS.

Owing to our removal so as to increase our capacity (as noted in these columns), we were unable to exhibit any of our **R. I. REDS** this year, but we have that **Bright, Cherry Red** kind so much desired, which a trial will prove.

We also have some nice **White Wyandottes**. Our prices for eggs are **\$1 per 15** for the general run of birds. Special matings, **\$1.50 per 15**.

WE ALSO HAVE PEDIGREED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

E. M. COLLINS, MANAGER.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE COMB.

Winners at Malden, 1st on Double and 2nd on Single. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting. A few nice pullets and cockerels for sale, reasonable. Two cent stamp for cat. A of 15 other varieties of land and water fowl.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,
MALDEN, MASS.

BLUE SWEDISH and INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

First prize winner at Boston, Manchester, Lewiston, Malden and Lynn. Eggs for hatching from this high grade stock, \$3.00 per setting. Two cent stamp for cat. A.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,
MALDEN, MASS.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

My circular tells all about them. The cash prizes I offer at next December show. Good laying hens, of nice, brown eggs. Prices of eggs for hatching and all the rest. Send for it and be a winner.

T. M. LOMBARD,

251 Minot Avenue, AUBURN, MAINE.

PARTRIDGE OR GOLDEN PENCILLED WYANDOTTES.

Six first prizes, three specials and 23 other prizes, New York, Boston and Pan American, 1901-1902. Stock carefully line-bred from valuable prize winners, Cornell Brackenbury strain. A few very fine specimens for sale. Eggs from pens headed by best prize birds. Book orders early.

L. B. HODGES, Paddock Farm,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

If You Have Stock

OR EGGS TO SELL,

Advertise in

THE EASTERN
POULTRYMAN.

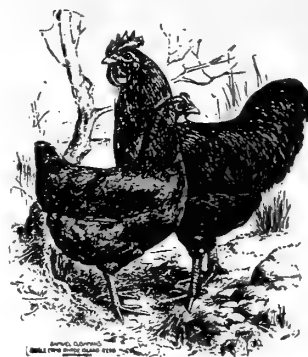
It Will Bring Customers.

Eggs for Hatching

from BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLY. MOUTH ROCKS, White, Buff and Golden Wyandottes, RHODE ISLAND REDS. A few cockerels for sale.

L. G. ROBBINS,

167 Holland St., LEWISTON, ME.



EGGS

FROM

CUSHMAN'S Rhode Island Reds

HALF PRICE.

Now: 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10.00. Best Single or Rose Comb Pens. Breeding trios, \$6.00; males, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY,

de WOLF FARM, PAPPOOSEQUAW,

Bristol, R. I.

HURRICANE POULTRY YARDS, HICK'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Farm raised, healthy and vigorous. Won first prize on brown eggs at Lewiston, Dec., 1901. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.00 per hundred from best pens. Large lots at short notice.

HOWARD HICKS, W. Falmouth, Me.

P. O. Address, Woodfords, Me., R. F. D.

BARRED and WHITE PLY. ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and R. I. REDS.

Prolific layers of dark brown eggs, 75 cts. and \$1.00 per setting. Poultry supplies a specialty. Circulars free.

SUMNER JOHNSON,
WOODFORDS, - - MAINE.

MERRILL'S

White and Buff Wyandottes again prove their superiority by winning seven first prizes out of a possible eight, at the Maine State Poultry Show, at Lewiston, December, 1901.

Write and enquire about them.

A. L. MERRILL,

490 COURT ST., AUBURN, MAINE.

TO ADVERTISERS

If you have not given our columns a trial, you have missed a good thing. THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is paying those who patronized it in its infancy, and they are staying with us with new and larger contracts. We are ready to serve you as well. Send us your order early and secure a good position.

Cushman's Light Brahmas

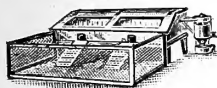
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Is the only Brooder made in the world that will hover its allotted number of chicks until they are three months old. We make three sizes, 30, 50 and 100 chicks. Catalogue free.

OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Middleboro, Mass.



INCUBATORS ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. The only perfect business machine in the world. Our large illustrated Catalogue and Poultry Guide explains it all. Send for a copy. It's absolutely free and worth a dollar to anyone interested in artificial incubation. Address



(Please mention this paper.)

STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

PERKINS' PRIZE WINNING STOCK,

BUFF LEGHORNS AND R. I. REDS.

At Lewiston on Buff Leghorns, 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet. Scores go 1-2 to 94 1-2. One of my B. L. pullets won "C" at Boston. On Rose and Single Comb Reds at Lewiston won two Firsts, Third and V. H. C. Stock is healthy, vigorous and productive. The kind that pays its way and gives a profit. Fertile eggs from best matings, remainder of season \$1.00 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. T. PERKINS, R. F. D. No. 1. Kennebunkport, Maine.

THE BELGIAN RABBITRY.

I have on sale a first class breed of **Belgian Hares** from prize winners Bucks, Does, or Young.

My buck "Star Pointer" won 1st prize at Madison Square and 1st at Schenectady, 1902, the only two times shown. Stud fee, \$5.00. Six prize winning does of Madison Square and Schenectady, 1902, also young of same for sale. The get of "Star Pointer, 3 for \$10.00.

Address WILLIAM H. ORTH,

Atlantic Highlands, P. O. Box, 142. NEW JERSEY.

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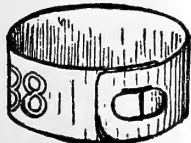
THE HIGHLAND LOFTS.

After mating my breeders for the coming year I have for sale, 1 pair White African Owls, 1 pair Blue Owls, 1 pair Nuns for \$2.00 each. One pair Homers \$2.00, 1 pair Homers \$1.00, 2 Homer Cocks 50 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please mention this paper.

W. EDWARD SCOTT, Prop.,
244 Woodfords Street,
WOODFORDS, MAINE.

IDEAL ALUMINUM

LEG BANDS.



Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price post-paid; 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 65; 100 for \$1. Sample for stamp.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

Successful Pigeon Breeding.

A practical book, fully illustrated, treating in detail all points on pigeon breeding. Price, 50 cents.

American Belgian Hare Culture.

A practical book fully illustrated, giving full instructions as to breeding and caring for the hares; also latest standard. Price, 50 cents.

THE POULTRY ITEM, Fricks, Pa.

At the Big Lewiston Show

I won seven regular and two special prizes on eight birds.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from two prize matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and from my prize winning

ROSE COB BRO WN LEGHORNS,

\$2.00 per setting. Can spare only a few settings from these pens. Eggs from two other fine matings of Barred Rocks and from my White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 30.

J. W. LOWELL,

Gardiner, Me.

STILL 10c A YEAR.

Until further notice you can still get the POULTRY, BEE AND FRUIT JOURNAL for 10c per year. Or by getting four of your friends to send with you, we will either extend your subscription one year or make you a gift of a good poultry book. Send to-day—NOW—before it is too late, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Send your dime and get the neatest, boiled down, right-to-the-point, stop when-you've-said-it, monthly journal an entire year. Thirty words in Breeder's Column for 25c. Display advertising 75c per inch, net. No discounts for time and space. A guarantee of satisfaction written in every contract.

POULTRY, BEE & FRUIT CO.,
Davenport, Iowa.

White Plymouth Rocks.

Pen No. 1, headed by a **Grand White Cock**, five point comb, and **low tail**.

Pen 2, headed by large, five point white cockerel.

Eggs \$1.00 per Setting.

V. H. MUTTY, So. Brewer, Maine.

DON'T BREED SCRUBS!

At Malden we won 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pen and special for best cockerel on S. C. Reds; 1 hen, 5 cockerels R. C. Reds; 1, 2 cockerel; 1 pullet; special for best male, W. P. Rocks; 2 hen, 4 cockerel B. P. Rocks.

At Lewiston, 1, 2 cockerel; 1, 2, 4 pullet; special for best display on S. C. Reds; 4 cockerel R. C. Reds; 2, 4, cockerel W. P. Rocks; 3 cockerel B. P. Rock.

We have bought of Mr. C. E. Davis all his prize winning R. C. Reds. They have been pedigreed for prolific laying by trap nest.

Breed Winners

that are prolific layers. We have them and they don't cost any more for keeping than scrubs do. They pay much better. Write for **free circular**.

Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Choice matings of winners, \$1.50 per dozen, \$5.00 per 50.

Choice breeding stock for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

THE DRISKO FARM, Addison, Me.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

My birds made a clean sweep at Lewiston, December, 1901, with plenty of competition. Scores by Judge Atherton. Hen, 92; cockerel, 92; pullet, 93 3-4. These and others of equal merit are in my breeding pens.

Prolific layers, healthy and vigorous. Fertile Eggs, \$2 per 13 this season. Also eggs from a choice pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. COFFIN, FREEPORT, MAINE.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Rose and Single Comb
RHODE ISLAND REDS,
BUFF, WHITE, and PARTRIDGE
WYANDOTTES,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

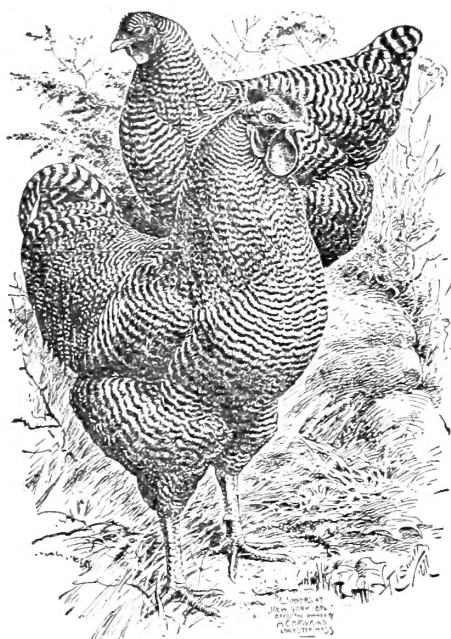
\$1.00 PER 13.

Incubator eggs from utility White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.50 per 100.

FRED G. BISHOP,

R. F. D. No. 3, BANGOR, ME.

POULTRY CUTS at CUT PRICES.
CATALOGUE FREE.
Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, U.



Winners at New York, from life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE
AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE
MATINGS.
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sittings, \$10.
2 Sittings, \$8. 5 Sittings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. G. HAWKINS, Lock Box 12 Lancaster, Mass.

GUNSTON'S

RHODE ISLAND REDS

during the past season, have made a record hard to beat. On 29 entries in the following named Shows, won 29 prizes. At Boston on 5 entries, won 6 prizes including first and special and second and special. At Lewiston on 4 entries, won four first prizes. At Haverhill, 100 R.I. Reds in the show, on 20 entries, won 19 prizes. My matings are better than ever before.

EGGS

SINGLE COMB: \$2.00 PER 13. \$4.00 PER 30
ROSE COMB: \$3.00 PER 15. \$5.00 PER 30

H. W. GUNSTON, LOCK BOX 7, GROVELAND, MASS.

Member R. I. Red Club.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

— ONLY —

My birds have the Rock shape, even buff plumage, low combs, and nice yellow legs. They lay a large, brown egg and lots of them. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

JAMES H. BANKS, Westbrook, Me.

R. I. REDS. BELGIAN HARES.
BELGIAN HARES. R. I. REDS.

Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Comb, won 19 prizes at Boston, 1901. Houdans, Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Bantams, and Belgian Hares. Prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular.

Daniel P. Shove, Box 666 Fall River, Mass.

THE BIG FOUR.

"Bates' Excelsior Strain," White and Buff P. Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes. As prize winners and bread winners they are unexcelled. My White Rocks were winners at the great BOSTON SHOW, 1901, in strongest competition. If you are looking for prize winners for Fall shows, order eggs now and hatch chicks early. Eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Stock for sale at all times.

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POULTRY PRINTING

A SPECIALTY.

Our Prices so low and stock so good they win in hottest competition. Send for samples and be convinced. ANY CUT OF FOWLS USED FREE. Write for what you want.

ELMWOOD PRESS, Elmwood, Mass.

FERTILE EGGS.

Place your orders early for our eggs of the Brown Egg Strains of the Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. All large, vigorous birds. UTILITY STOCK, having bred for brown eggs and utility for six years with the standard always in view.

EGGS, 13 for \$1.00

LUNT & CURTIS,

BOX 544.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

PRICE REDUCED MAY 15th

After this date I shall sell eggs from my Winning

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AT \$1.00 PER SETTING

This is the last chance of the season to get Persistent Laying, Vigorous Stock.

A. P. WINSLOW,

FREEPORT, ME.

HANAFORD'S WACHUSETT STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND R. I. REDS.

have laid 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days, 219 per year. R. I. Reds aptly called the Leghorns of the American Class can be hatched in June for winter layers, as they mature quickly. The winter laying qualities of our White Wyandottes are too well known to require comment. Hatching eggs, \$2 for 30, \$3 for 50, \$5 per 100. Correspondence solicited.

**Fred A. Hanaford, ALDER BROOK POULTRY FARM,
SO. LANCASTER, MASS.**

